brief speech and presented Col. Archer Anderson as the orator of the day, who

Fellow Citizens—A people carves taown image in the monuments of its great men. Not Virginians only, not only those who dwell in the tair land stretching from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, but all who bear the American name may proudly consent that posterity shall judge them by the structure which we are here to dedicate and crown with a heroic figure. For, as the Latin poet said, that wherever the Roman name and sway extended there should be the sepulchre of Pompey, so to-day, in every part of America, the character and fame of Robert Edward Lee are treasured as "a possession for all time." And if this be true of that great name, what shall be said of the circumstances which surround us on this day of solemn commemora-tion! That at the end of the first quarter of a century after the close of a stupendous civil war in which more than a million men struggled for the mastery during four years of flerce and bloody conflict, we should see the Southern States in complete possession of their local self-government, the federal Constitution unchanged, save as respects the great Issue submitted to the arbitrament of war, and the defeated party, whilst in full and patriotic sympathy with all the present grandeur and imperial promise of a reunited country, still not held to renounce that glorious memory, but free to heap honors upon their trusted leaders, living or dead; all this reveals a character in which the American people may well be content to be handed down to history. All this and more will be the testimony of the solid fabric we here complete. It will recall the generous initiative and the unflagging zeal of those noblest womens' faith to whom, in a large measure, we owe this auspicious day. It will bear its lasting witness as the voluntary offering of the people—not the government of the Southern States—and standing as a perpetual memorial of our great leader; it will stand not less as an enduring record of what his fellow-citizens deemed most worthy to be becomed deemed most worthy to be honored.

What kind of greatness, then, it may be fitting in this spot to ask, what kind of greatness should men most honor in their fellow-men! Strong and natural as is the inclination of those given up to the intellectual life to exalt the triumphs of the imagination and the reason, such is not the impulse of the great heart of the multitude: and the multitude is right. In a large and true sense, conduct is more than intellect, more than art or eloquence. To have done great things is nobler than to have thought or expressed them. Thus in every land the most conspicuous monuments commemorate the great actors—not the great thinkers of the world's history; and among these men of action. world's history; and, among these men of action, the great soldier has always secured the first place in the affection of his countrymen.

What means this universal outburst of the love and admiration of our race for men who have been foremost in warf Is the common sense of mankind blinded by the blaze of military glory; or does some deep instinct teach us that the character of the ideal commander is the grandest manifestation in which man can show simself to man! The power and the fascination of this ideal are attested by the induigent admiration we bestow upon men who, on one side, grandly fill it out, while on the other, falling grievously below it, weighed down by something base and earthly. Thus, standing before that marvelous monument in Berlin from which Frederick, "in his habit as he lived," looks down in homely greeting to his Prussian people, and seems still to warn them that the art which won an empire can alone maintain it, we forget the selfish ambition, the petty

forget the selfish ambition, the petty folbles, the chilling life—we remember only the valor, the consummate skill, the superhuman constancy of the hero king. Or, if turning from a career so crowned with final triumph, we recall how, for the lack of a like commander, France, in our own day, has been trampled under foot, we may conceive the devotion with which Frenchmen still crowd about the tomb of Napoleon-a name that in spite of all its lurid associations, in spite of the humiliations of the second empire, has still had power to lift the French nation during these latter years from abasement and despair.

Surely there must be something superhuman in the genius of a great commander if it can make us forgetful of the woes and crimes so often attending it. How freely then may we lavish our admiration and gratitude when no allowance has to be made for human weakness; when we find military greatness allied with the noblest public and private virtue. Here, at least, in this ideal union, is that rare greatness which men may most honor in their fellow-men. It is the singular felicity of this commonwealth of Virginia to have produced two such stainless captains. The fame of the one, consecrated by a century of universal reverence and the growth of a colossal empire, the result of his heroic labors, has been commemorated in this city by a monument in whose majestic presence no man ever received the suggestion of a thought that did not exalt humanity. The fame of the other, not yet a generation old, and won in a cause which was lost, is already established by that impartial judgment of foreign nations which anticipates the verdict of the next age upon an acquait proposely and millions of our countrymen. equal pinnacle, and millions of our countrymen, present with us in their thoughts and echoing back from city, and plain, and mountain top the deep and reverent voice of this vast multitude, will this day confirm our solemn declaration that the monument to George Washington has found its only fitting complement. found its only fitting complement and compan-ion in a monument to Robert Lee.

I venture to say that if we take account of human nature in all its complexity, the character of the ideal commander is the grandest manifestation in which man can show himself to man. Consider some of the necessary elements of this great character; and let us begin with its humbler virtues, its more lowly labors. If we take the commander merely on his administrative side what treasures of energy, forecast and watchfulness do we see him expending in the prosaic work of providing the means of subsistence for his army? He is always confronted on a vast scale with man's elemental and primitive want —his daily bread. The matter is so vital that he can never commit it entirely to the staff. The control of the whole subject must be ever in his own grasp. Then he must have not only an intimate knowledge of the geography and resources of the theater of war, as maps and books give them, but an instinct for topography and an un-erring faculty for finding the way by night or day through forest and field, usually to be met with through forest and field, usually to be met with only in men who pass their whole lives in the open air. To this, add a complete acquaintance with all parts of army work and organization, a very genius for detail, an artillerist's eye for distance, and an engineer's judgment and inventiveness, with a wide and critical comprehension of all the great campaigns of history. But he must possess a still higher knowledge—he must know human nature, he must be wise in his judgment and selection of his own agents and especially and selection of his own agents, and especially must be be skilled to read his adversary's mind and character. Upon this varied and profound knowledge will depend the success of those large plans embracing the whole theater of war which soldiers call strategy. Now combine all these elements, conceive of them as expanded into genius, and you may form some idea of the merely intellectual equipment of a great commander. But he might have all this, and be fit only to be a chief of staff.

The business of war is with men; the business of the general is to lead wen in that means the second of t

of the general is to lead men in that most wonlerful of human organizations, an army, on that dread arena, the field of battle. And now come into play the qualities of heart and soul. Conse-crated to this, his high office, a general ought to be morally the best, the most just, the most generous, the most patriotic man among his countrymen. He must not only be the greatest leader he must know how to make every man in his army to believe him to be their greatest leaderand mere belief is not enough. There must be in him a power to call forth enthusiastic and passionate devotion. Of all careers, a military ife makes the heaviest demand on the self life makes the heaviest demand on the selfeffacement and self-sacrifice of those who are to
follow and obey. Love and enthusiasm for a
leader are the only forces powerful enough to
raise men to this heroic pitch. Without them an
army is a mob, or at most, a spiritless machine.
With them, it becomes capable of the sublimest
exhibitions of valor and devotion. But, essential
as is this magnetic power in the leader to draw
all hearts, to quit jealousies, to compel obedience
and to fuse the thoughts and passions of
thousands of individual men into a single mass
of martial ardor, all these gifts may be present of martial ardor, all these gifts may be present and the true commander absent. Politicians have had these gifts; soldiers, even, have had these gifts, and utterly failed in the command of

To all these rich endowments there must be added an imperturbable moral courage equal to any burden or buffet of fortune, and physical intrepldity in its highest and grandest forms; not only the valor which carries a division commander under orders with over-mastering rush to some desperate assault, like Cleburne's at Franklin, or makes him stand immovable as a stone wall, as Beesaw Jackson at Manassas, but an aggressive and untiring ardor to fall on the enemy, like that which burned in Nelson when he wrote "I will fight them the moment I can reach their ficet, be they at anchor or under sail. I will not lose one moment in fighting the French fleet. I mean to follow them if they go to the Black sea. Not a moment shall be lost in pursuing the enemy. * * * I will not lose a moment in bringing them to action." With this fleree passion for fight, the general must unite the self-control which will refuse battle, or calmly await attack, and, not least, the fortitude which can endure defeat. For weeks and months he must be ready at any moment of the day or night to draw on these vast resources without ever showing weakness under the pro-tracted strain. And over and above all, there must preside some God-like power, which, in the crisis of strategy or the storm of battle, not only preserves to the commander all these high faculties but actually intensifies and expands them. In those irrevocable moments when the decision of an instant may determine the destiny of states, mere talents must spring into genius and mind, and outward eye send flashes of intuition through the amoke of battle and the dark curtain on which the enemy's movements are to be read only in fitful shadows. In that hour of doom a nation's fate. a people's ransom, may be staked on one man's greatness of soul.

It is the recognition in Lee of the principal elements of this high ideal-courage, will, energy, insight, authority—the organizing mind with its eagle glance and the temperament for command, broad, based upon fortitude, hopefulness, joy in battle, all exalted by heroic purpose
and kindled with the glow of an unconquerable
soul; it is, beside and above all, the unique combination in him of moral strength with moral
beauty, of all that is great in heroic action,
with all that is good in common life, that will make of this pile of stone a sacred shrine dear throughout the coming ages, not to soldiers only, but to all "helpers and friends of mankind."

The orator then went into an elaborate biographical review of the life and character of General Lee. He sprang from a race of men who had just shown in a world-famous struggle all of the virtues and few

cause fittest to rule. His father had won a brilliant fame as a cavalry leader, and the signal honor of the warm friendship of Washington. The death of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, when Robert Lee was only eleven years old, made the boy the protector of his mother, a school of virtue not unfitted to develop a character that nature had formed for honor. It was partly, no doubt, the example of his father's brilliant service, but mainly the soldier's blood which flowed in his veins that impelled him to seek a place in the Military Academy at West Point. He was presented to President Jackson, and we may well believe the story that the old soldier was quickly won by the gallant youth and willingly secured him to the army. His marriage to the great grand-daughter of Washington's wife formed daughter of Washington's wife, formed another tie which connected him by daily associations of family and place with Washington's fame and character, and it may well be believed that Lee made Washington his model of public duty.

Lee's personal appearance and moral characteristics in his early manhood and his services in Mexico, especially at the battle of Contreras, were sketched lightly. "History," said the orator, "will record, as Scott himself nobly admitted, that Lee was Scott's right arm in Mexico." After leading up to the period when it became neces-sary for General Lee to make his choice of which side he should fight on in the coming conflict. Colonel Anderson said:

No more painful struggle ever tore the heart of a patriot. He had served the whole country in a gallant army, which commanded all his affection. He, better than most men, knew the great resources of the North and West. He knew Northern men in their homes; he knew the bravery of the Northern soldiers who filled our regular regiments in Mexico. He was above the prejudices and taunts of the day which belittled Northern virtue and courage. He knew that, with slight external differences, there was a substantial identity of the American race in all the States, North and South. He was equally above the weak and passionate view of slavery as good in itself, into which the fanatical and unconstitutional agitation of the Abolition party had driven many strong minds in the South. He regarded slavery as an evil, which the South had inherited and must be left to mitigate, and if possible extirpate by wise and gradual measures. He, if any man of that date, was capable of weighing with calmness the duty of the hour. With him the only question then, as at every moment of his spotless life, was to find which way duty pointed.

Against the urgent solicitation of General

Scott, in defiance of the temptings of ambition, for the evidence is complete that the command of the United States army was offered to him-in manifest sacrifice of all his pecuniary interests, he determined that duty bade him side with his beloved Virginia. He laid down his commission draw his sword save in behalf of his native

The orator then carried his audience with him through the battles of the late war in which General Lee's army participated. On this topic he said:

In the attack on Cheat Mountain, he laid his plans with skill and vigor, but the attack ended in failure and mortification. The verdict of the general public on him at this time, the winter of 1862, might have been summed up in the historian's judgment of Galba, who, "by common consent would have been deemed fit to command had he never commanded." After Johnston's retirement, from severe wounds Lee assumed command of the Army of Nor thern Virginia. The loss of Richmond at any time would probably have been fatal to the Confederacy and this fact will explain and justify in Lee's conduct many apparent violations of sound principles of war. The various movements and the resultant battles by which he sought to effect this object—the protection of Richmond—were sketched with a bold hand. His campaign against McClellan and McDowell raised him in the minds of friend and foe to the full stature of a great and daring leader.

The advance to the Rapidan, the invasion of Maryland and the battle of Sharpsburg were outlined by the orator, who said; Here Lee gave the supreme proof of a great-ness of soul, as much above depression in re-verses as elation in success. In such moments the army feel the lofty genius of their leader. They acknowledge his royal right to command. They recognize their proud privilege to follow and obey. To such leaders only is it given to form heroic soldiers. Such were the ragged, half-starved men in gray who stood with Lee at Sharpsburg. It is the vision of some such moment perhaps that our sculptor Mercie has caught with the eye of genius and fixed in imperishable bronze. The General has ridden up, it seems to me, in some pause of battle to the swelling crest of the front line, and while the eyes of his soldiers are fastened on him in keen expectancy

but unwavering trust, the great leader-silent and alone with his dread responsibility-is scanning with caim and penetrating glauce the shift ing phases and chances of the stricken field ch is the commanding figure which will present ly be unveiled to your view, and duli, indeed, must be the imagination that does not hence forth people this plain with invisible; hosts and compass Lee about, now and forever, with the love and devotion of embattled ranks of heroic men in gray.

The campaign of 1863, with the battle of Chancellorsville, which, in the orator's opinion, will rank with Blenheim, Austerlitz and Jena, as a model battle, and Fred ericksburg, resulting in forcing the Union army behind the Rappahannock, was now reviewed. Gettysburg, and Grant's cam-paign in 1864, in which he steadily beat back Lee, who crossed his path and confronted him at every turn, brought the orator up to the evacuation of Richmond, when nothing remained to the Army of Northern Virginia but its stainless honor, its unbroken courage. Continuing, Colonel An-

In those last solemn scenes, when strong men, osing all self-control, broke down and sobbec like children, Lee stood forth as great as in the days of victory and triumph. No disaster crushed his spirit; no extremity of danger ruf-fled his bearing. He looked the stubborn facts calmly in the face, and when no military reurce remained, when he recognized the impossibility of making another march or fighting another battle, he bowed his head in submission to that power which makes and unmakes nations. The surrender of the fragments of the Army of Northern Virginia closed the imperishable record of his military life. What a catastrophe. What a moving and pathetic contrast. On the one side, complete and dazzling triumph after a long succession of humiliating disasters: on the other, absolute ruin and defeat-a crown of thorns for that peerless army which hitherto had known only the victor's laurel. But the magnanimity of the conqueror, not less than the fortitude of the vanquished, shone out on the solemn scene and softened its tragic outline of

The moderation and good sense of the Northern people, breathing the large and generous air of our western world, quickly responded to Grant's example, and though the North was afterward betrayed into fanatical and baleful excess on more than one great subject, all the flerce passions of a bloody civil war were rapidly extinguished. There was to be no Poland, no Ireland in America. When the Hollywood pyramid was raising over the Confederacy, soon after the close of the conquest, some one suggested for the inscription a classic verse, which may be rendered: "They died for their country—their country perished with them." Thus would have spoken the voice of despair. Far different were the thoughts of Lee. He had drawn his sword in obedience only to the dictates of duty and honor, and, looking back in that moment of utter defeat, he might have ex-claimed with Demosthenes. "I say that if the event had been manifest to the whole world beforehand, not even then ought Athens to have forsaken this course if Athens had any regard for her glory, or for her past, or for the ages to come." But, facing the duty of the hour, Lee saw now that the question submitted to the great arbitrament of war had been finally answered. He recognized that the unity of the American people had been irrevoca-bly established. He felt that it would be impiety and crime to dishonor, by the petty strife of factutional rights which, while a single hope remained, had been loyally fought out by great armies, led by heroic captains and sustained by the patriotic sacrifices of a noble and resolute people. He, therefore, promptly counseled his old soldiers to look upon the great country thus reunited by blood and iron as their own, and to live and labor for its honor and welfare. His conduct was in accord with these teachings. Day by day his example illustrated what his manly words declared, that "Human virtue should be equal to human calamity."

After a brief reference to the remainder of Lee's life, passed in the discharge of his duties as president of Washington College, the orator ended his address as follows: As the people saw him fulfilling these modest but noble functions; as they saw him with an-tique simplicity putting aside every temptation to use his great fame for vulgar gain; as they saw him, in self-respecting contentment with the frugal earnings of his personal labor, refusing every offer of pecuniary assistance; as they realized his unselfish devotion of all that remained of strength and life to the nurture of the Southern youth in knowledge and morals, a new conviction of his wisdom and virtue gathered force and volume and spread abroad into all lands. The failure of the righteous cause for which he fought denied him that eminence of civil station in which his great qualities in their happy mixt-ure might well have afforded a parallel to the strengh and the moderation of Washington. But what failure could obscure that moral perfection, which places him as easily by the side of the best at have ever lived as his heroid

make him the peer of the greatest? There are men whose influence on mankind neither worldly success nor worldly failure can affect. "The greatest gift the hero leaves his race is to have been a hero." This moral perfection, breathing the very spirit of his Christian faith, is no illusive legend of a succeeding generation, exaggerating the worth of the past. Our belief in it rests upon the unanimous testimony of the men who lived and acted with him, among whom nothing is more common than the declaration that Lee was the purest and best man of action whose fame history has recorded. In his whole life, laid bare to the gaze of the world, the famous struggle all of the virtues and few least friendly criticism has never discovered one prohibits only unlawful sales. I ef the faults of a class selected to rule, be- single deviation from the narrow path of recti-

tude and honor. What was strained eulogy when Montesquieu said of another great soldier (Turenne) that "his life was a hymn in praise of humanity," is, if applied to Lee, the language of sober truth. No man considers his life without a feeling of renewed hope and trust in mankind. There is about his exhibitions of moral excellence the same quality of power There is about his exhibitions of moral excellence the same quality of power in reserve that marks him as a soldier. He never failed to come up to the full requirements of any situation. His conduct communicated the impression that nothing could arise to which he would be found unequal. His every action went straight to the mark without affectation or display. It cost him no visible effort to be good or great. He was not conscious that he was exceptional in either way, and he died in the belief that, as he had been sometimes unjustly blamed, so he had as often been too highly praised. Such is the holy simplicity of the noblest minds. Such was the pure and lofty man in whom we see the perfect union of Christian virtue and old Roman manhood. His goodness makes us love his greatness, and the goodness makes us love his greatness, and the fascination which this matchless combination exerts is itself a symptom and a source in use of moral health. As long as our people truly love and venerate him there will remain in them a principle of good. For all the stupendous wealth and power which, in the last thirty years have lifted these States to the foremost rank among the nations of the earth, are less a subject for pride than this one heroic man—this human product of our country and its institutions.

Let this monument, then, teach to generations yet unborn these lessons of his life. Let it stand not as a record of civil strife, but as a perpetual protest against whatever is low and sordid in our private and public objects. Let it stand as a memorial of personal honor that never brooked a stain of knightly valor without thought of self; of far-reaching military genius, unsoiled by ambition; of heroic constancy, from which no cloud of misfortune could ever hide the path of duty. Let it stand for reproof and censure that our people shall ever sink below the standards of their fathers. Let it stand for patriotic hope and cheer, if a day of national gloom and disaster shall ever dawn upon our country. Let it stand as the embodiment of a brave and virtuous people's ideal leader. Let it stand as a great public act of thanksgiving and praise for that it pleased Almighty God to betow upon these Southern States a man so formed to reflect his

attributes of power, majesty and goodness. At the conclusion of Colonel Anderson's address, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston pulled a cord which held the covering of the statue, and the veil dropped, exposing the beautiful bronze work of art to view, when a mighty shout went up from the multitude, and a salvo of one hundred guns was fired by the first battalion of artillery. The assemblage then slowly dispersed, and the troops marched to their various headquarters and were dismissed.

When the statue was unveiled the crowd in the vicinity was estimated at 140,000. Those who participated in the procession numbered 20,000. There were 7,000 atrangers

in the city during the day. A brilliant display of fire-works took place to-night, the most striking features being representations of the equestrian statue of Lee and pictures of Jefferson Davis and Stonewall Jackson. The New Orleans Artillery received great praise for their manly bearing during to-day's parade. Governor McKinney held a public reception to-night, which was attended by many of the distinguished men who took part in today's demonstration.

Washington's Statue Dishonored. NEW YORK May 29 .- A Richmond, Va., special says: "Some one climbed up the statue of George Washington in the Statehouse grounds this morning and put confederate flags in the hands of the figure. Several protests were entered against the flags being allowed to remain there, but the authorities refused to take them down. Several other evidences of intense feeling were visible, but only in spots. The Even-ing States has 'Robert E. Lee, America's

greatest man' over its front office. In a speech made at the reunion of the Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, last night, General Rosser said if Lee had known what the horrors of reconstruction would be he would not have surrendered at Appomattox.

BARBECUE ON CHAMPION HHLL.

Veterans of the Blue and Gray Feast on His toric Ground-Battle-Field Relics.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 29.—The veterans of the blue and gray were banqueted at Champion Hill and Port Gibson, to-day, returning from each point in the evening. Two trains containing 500 persons left Vicksburg for Champion Hill. Two-others from Jackson and way-points also brought an immense crowd, and the people of that neighborhood were also assembled there, making a crowd of at least 6,000 persons. Capt. Frank Johnson, of Jackson, delivered a highly appropriate address of welcome, and Col. E. F. Lee responded for the federal veterans. A poem written by Mrs. W. A. Davy, of Bolton, was read by her daughter, Miss Celia Davy, and greatly affected the audience. Hon. C. E. Hooker followed with an impassioned oration of the most pathetic tenor. Dinner was announced and the multitude then passed to another portion of the grove, where there were tables aggregating 700 feet in length, loaded with all manner of delicacies. After dinner the people again assembled at the speakers' stand, and were addressed by Governor Stone Gen S. D. addressed by Governor Stone, Gen. S. D. Lee and Maj. Ethel Barksdale, whose remarks breathed the highest spirit of patriotism and received enthusiastic applause. At 3:30 P. M. the ceremonies of the day were over, and soon afterwards the crowd began to disperse. During the morning the battle-field had

been thoroughly explored by the veterans, and many relics of the field secured. The barbecue was held on the hill that was the center of the fight, a considerable and densely-wooded elevation, with spurs radiating downward in all directions. The scars of battle are still to be seen on the trees in places where the conflict was heaviest. The day passed off without an unus-ual incident, and the visitors returned to the city well pleased.

ALIEN LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS.

Mr. Owen's Committee Concludes Its Labors at Chicago-Imported Carpenters.

CHICAGO, May 29 .- The congressional subcommittee on immigration and naturalization, of which Congressman Owen is chairman, finished their work in Chicago this afternoon as far as public sessions are concerned, and will leave for St. Louis to-morrow. The committee may return to Chicago. Chairman Owen says, if certain matters take shape. The matters in question are believed to be results of the inquiries of Special Agents of the Treasury Lester and Stithy, as to the alleged violation of the alien labor contract law by the Chicago Boss Carpenters' Association. President Goldie, of the bosses' oranization, was on the stand this afternoon, and admitted that the bosses' executive committee had advertised for carpenters in Canada. Mr. Goldie claimed, however, that the men came here of their own accord, and that contracts were then made with them in Chicago by members of the association. He said that no person had been sent to Canada to induce them to come. Congressman Owen, speaking as chair-

man of the investigating committee, said that the sub-committee would not inter-fere with the agents of the Treasury Department, but would let them finish their work alone.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES IN MAINE.

Ruling by the Supreme Court of the State in a Noted Case-Victory for the Liquor-Seller.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 29.-The Supreme Court to-day announced a unanimous decision in the noted Burns liquor case, reversing the decision of the lower court which convicted Burns under the statutes. Burns, several years ago, opened in Augusta an "original package" business, selling only liquors, however, that were imported from the provinces or other countries, claiming that the State had no right, under the United States Constitution, to interfere with his business. The case has been carried up step by step, until it is now decided in Burns's favor. The court says in part: "The Iowa case just decided by the Supreme Court of the United States clearly settles the question. We are bound by that decision to reverse the ruling below, and to sustain the law as contended for by the respondent. The minority opinion in the Iowa case is elaborated and commends itself to many as containing the better conclusion. Our obedience is due to the judgment which prevails. Our statute prohibits only unlawful sales. Its inter-

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

An Act to Subject Imported Liquors to State Laws Passed by the Senate.

Senator Stewart's Charges Against Maj. Powell, of the Geological Survey-Action of the House on Public Building Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 29.-In the Senate today the presiding officer, Mr. Ingalls, presented a message from the President, with a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending an appropriation to continue negotiations with the Cherokee and other Indians for the cession of lands. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Stewart, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the Washington Evening Star, containing a statement from Major Powell, director of the geological survey, in reference to a resolution recently offered by Mr. Stewart. as to the diversion of \$200,000 recently appropriated for irrigation purposes to the use of the geological survey. Major Powell, in an interview, spoke of the movement as one instigated by land-sharks and speculators for the purpose of "gobbling up the irrigable lands and establishing a sort of hydraulic feudal system." Mr. Stewart sketched an outline of what had been done recently in the work of stimulating irrigation in the far West, on the appropriation made for that purpose. Major Powell, he said, had used more than half of the appropriation in vast and expensive surveys, of no practical use for the object in view, and he intimated that Major Powell had enormous power in both houses, from his giving employment to a lot of young men. the sons and relatives of members of Congress, and that he kept an enormous lobby in Washington to control the action of Congress. This vast bureau of geology and mineralogy was nothing, he said, but a mass of humbug and foolishness, "a great lying-in hospital for lame ducks."

Mr. Gorman replied to some of Mr. Stewart's assertions and defended Major Powell, speaking of him as a valuable public officer who had discharged his duties faithfully and honestly. He did not approve, however, of Major Powell's making such a statement for publication.

Mr. Stewart desired to say something additional, but was prevented by a call for the regular order of business. On motion of Mr. Spooner it was ordered that, to-morrow being Decoration day, the adjournment to-day shall be till Monday next, an amendment to make it Saturday, offered by Mr. Sherman, being voted down

-yeas, 18; nays, 32. Mr. Teller introduced the following joint resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered printed:

That it is the determined policy of the United States government to use both gold and silver as full legal-tender money under the ratio now existing in the United States, or which may hereafter be established by the United States, alone or acting in accord with other nations. Mr. Spooner offered a resolution, which

went over, calling on the Attorney-general for information as to the practice in the United States courts at Fort Smith, Ark., and Paris, Tex., as to the appointment of commissioners in the Indian Territory, and whether such commissioners might not be residents of the Territory, and have jurisdiction of petty larceny and other minor

The Senate bill subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several States was again taken up, the question being on the following substitute, offered by Mr. Gray, to the substitute reported from the judiciary committee: That fermented, distilled or other intoxicating

liquors, transferred as an article of commerce or brought into any State or Territory from a point or place outside of such State or Territory for use, consumption or sale therein, shall not be exempt, nor shall the owner or person in possession thereof be exempt from the operation of the laws of, or the regulations, control, police, or taxing power of such State or Territory, affecting or applicable to all other like property, by reason of such liquors being in the original packages of importation or transportation as subjects of interstate or foreign commerce.

Mr. Gray's amendment was agreed toyeas, 26; nays, 20-as follows:

	YEAS.	
Blackburn, Call, Cockrell, Colquitt, Cullom, Dolph, Gray, Harris, Hawley,	Hiscock, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), McMillan, Mitchell, Morgan, Payne, Pugh, Bawyer,	Spooner, Squire, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Walthali, Washburn, Wolcott—26.
	NAYS.	
Allison, Bate, Blair,	Edmunds, Eustis, George, Hoar,	Paddock, Plumb, Power, Sherman,

Mr. Vest moved to amend the substitute

Wilson(Ia.)-20.

just adopted by making it apply to fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, and argued that if the bill was to become a law it should not be confined to intoxicating liquors. He had not heard, however, an argument tending to show that the bill was in the right direction or was anything else than an innovation on the established policy of the government and on the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States for the last sixty-three years. It was the first time that he knew of the Supreme Court being a suggester of remedies. There were only two questions before the court in the Iowa case, and when the court went outside of them and said that it would suggest what could be done, it was presenting a novel and unique proposition. In-stead of the uniformity sought by the framers of the Constitution, the proposed law would produce chaos and "confusion worse confounded" as the ages should continue to progress. But if he were wrong in his position in regard to the bill, and if the friends of the bill were right, then he wanted to save to the cattle-raisers of the West the same privileges as the bill granted to the Iowa Legislature in regard to the exclusion of alcoholic stimulants. He had served on the Senate committee in relation to the beef business, and had found an alarming state of things in the matter of the inspection of beef cattle. He had found that even in the great cities there was no inspection at all. There was not a Senator to-day who did not, in eating a beefsteak, run the risk of putting into his stomach the larvæ and germs of cancer or fever. In the city of New York there was absolutely no inspection, and in Chicago there was a sort of dual inspection, one inspector being appointed by the State of Illinois, who made a weekly inspection, and another being appointed by the municipal city, and there being between the two continual internecine war. It was to prevent such a condition of things that he ofered his amend-

The vote on Mr. Vest's amendment wasyeas 5, nays 32, the affirmative votes being given by Messrs. Call, Morgan, Payne, Stewart and Vest. There was to quorum voting, but Mr. Vest withdrew his demand for the yeas and nays, and his amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa offered a substitute for Mr. Gray's amendment, providing that liquors transported into any State or Territory for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, on their arrival, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of ther being introduced in the original packages.

Mr. Eustis moved to amend Mr. Wilson's amendment by inserting in it the words

"excepting beer." Rejected, there being only two votes in its favor. The vote was then taken on Mr. Wilson's substitute for Mr. Gray's aneudment, and it was adopted-yeas. 23; nays, 20. The bill was then passed-year, 34; nays, 10.

It reads: That all fermented, distiller or other intoxi-That all fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into the State or Territory for use, consumption, sale or storage shall, on arrival in such State or Territory, or remaining therein, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of the police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquers or liquids had been produced in such State or Territory; and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Oyal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

introduced therein in original packages or other-The vote in detail is as follows on the passage of the bill:

YEAS. George, Hawley, Hiscock, Platt, Plumb, Power, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), McMillan, Pugh, Sawyer, Spooner, Stewart, Stockbridge, Walthall, Mitchell, Moody, Morrill, Paddock, Dawes, Washburn. Wilson(Ia.)-34. NAYS. Harris, Vance,

Voorhees -10. Mr. Voorhees moved to amend the title by making it read: "A bill to overrule the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in its interpretation and construction of the Constitution on the subject of commerce between the several States, and thereby to relieve the State of Iowa from the consequences of her own misguided legislation." The amendment was rejected—yeas, 6; nays, 37.

The title was amended, on motion of Mr.

Wilson of Iowa, so as to read: "A bill to
limit the effect of the regulations of com-

merce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases." Mr. Hawley, from the committee on military affairs, reported the Senate bill for marking lines of battle and the positions of the troops of the Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg. Placed on the calen-

The river and harbor appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on commerce. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Public Building Bills in the House. Washington, May 29 .- Mr. Payson of Illinois, from the committee on public lands, reported back to the House to-day Senate bill, with amendments, for a general forfeiture of land grants. Ordered printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Springer of Illinois a Senate bill was passed for the relief of the widow of Rear Admiral David McDougal Mr. Rowell of Illinois gave notice that he. would, on Tuesday next, ask the House to consider the McDuffie-Turpin contested

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair, on public building bills. The special order setting apart the day for the consideration of measures of this character provides that the bills all be taken up according to the direction of the committee or public buildings and grounds. Mr. Mills of Texas inquired what that di-

Mr. Milliken of Maine replied that regarding the bills politically, two Republican bills would be called up and then one Democratic bill. This was about the proportion of Republican and Democratic measures on the calendar.

Mr. Mills thought that this arrangement was unfair, and that the committee should alternate between the two sides. Mr. Allen of Michigan declared that the whole question of passing public building measures was vicious. A general law on the subject should be enacted, but as long as the system prevailed there was nothing fair in passing two Republican bills to one Democratic. Polities should have nothing to do with the question; and he could not sit calmly and hear men talk about divid-

ing postoffices according to the politics of The bill which gave rise to this discussion was one called up by Mr. Milliken for the erection of a public building at Bar Harbor, Me., at a cost of \$75,000. Mr. Williams of Illinois opposed the pending bill, declaring that no system of log-rolling should be allowed to carry it through. The receipts of the postoffice at Bar Harbor were not

equal to three-fourths of 1 per cent. of the sum it was proposed to appropriate.

Mr. Milliken defended the bill and eulogized Bar Harbor as the grandest watering place on the Atlantic coast. During the winter it contained about 4,000 inhabitants; during the summer there were 10,000, or 20,000, or 30,000 people there. The bill was finally laid aside favorably.

The following bills were also laid aside favorably: Mankato, Minn., \$50,000; Meridian, Miss., \$50,000; Milwankee, Wis., increasing amount to \$1,400,000; Youngstown. O., \$75,000; Camden, Ark., \$25,000; Sionx Falls, S. D., \$150,000; Stockton, Cal., \$75,000; Beatrice, Neb., \$60,000; Davenport, Ia., \$100,-000; Rock Island, Ill., \$75,000; South Bend, Ind., \$75,000; Fargo, N. D., \$100,000; Madison, Ind., \$40,000; Pueblo, Col., \$150,000; Sioux City, Ia., \$300,000; Lima, O., \$60,000; Portland, Ore., \$400,000; Bloomington, Ill., \$100,-000; Kansas City. Mo., \$1,200,000; Racine, Wis., \$100,000; Akron, O., \$100,000; Rockford, Ill., \$100,000; Fort Dodge, Ia., \$75,000; Sheboygan, Wis., \$50,000.

The committee then rose, the agricultpral bill was reported, and the House ad-journed until Monday.

MATTERS EDUCATIONAL.

Dedicating the Great Dome of Notre Dame-Gregori's Masterpiece Unveiled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. South Bend, Ind., May 29.- Notable in the history of Notre Dame University, situated near this city, were the exercises last evening, at this institution, being the opening to the public of its magnificent dome and the unveiling of Gregori's masterpiece painting, representing religion and science. Into this painting Signor Luigi Gregori, the celebrated Roman artist, has put the whole force of his genius, and the result forms one of the finest groups in this country. The Rt. Rev. John Keane, D. D., rector of the American Catholic Uni-versity at Washington, delivered the address at the unveiling of the group. Other notables were present, and the scene about the unveiling, last evening, was one of rare

When Bishop Keane pulled the cord re-vealing the group hundreds of electric lights blazed up, and the choir, orchestra and band burst into a symphony descriptive of the event, especially arranged by Professor Liscombe, of the university. After the commemoration poem of appropriate sentiment delivered by William P. Coyne, of the Dublin Lyceum, Wm. J. Onahan, LL. D., made an eloquent address. Mr. Onahan alluded to the work which the university had done for Chicago and the West by educating so many promi nent professional and business men, and not only in Chicago and the West, but in all parts of the country. He alluded particularly to the number of priests educated here and to the fact that several members of the hierarchy were proud to claim Notre Dame as their alma mater. After referring to the services rendered by the religious orders in encouraging art, and to the illustrious names they gave to art, he said, "We do not need to look to past ages for examples of this disinterested and discriminating patronage of art. It can be seen here in America—here in the United States. One cannot but lose patience with those who represent the Catholic Church as the mother of ignorance, as we stand in this place dedicated to learning, and in the presence of these professors, each drawn here by the magnet of faith, and each remarkable in the various branches of art, science and literature." Mr. Onahan impressively accentuated the statement that this magnificent institution whose leading principles were the keeping of God's commandments, loyalty to the Constitution of the United States, and whose main object was to make good citizens, was supported by the self-sacrifices of Catholics without one cent of State aid. Mr. Onahan's address elicited rounds of applause.

After the unveiling Bishop Keane congratulated the students, the faculty and

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station. East-West- South-North Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore (d 4:30 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New (d 2:55 p m. d 5:30 p m. York.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:20 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:50 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:40 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 10:35 am., d 12:20 am.; arrive from Chicago, d 4:05 pm.; d 3:55 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 4:00 am., 7:35 am., d 4:10 pm., 5:20 pm. Arrive from Louisville, 9:50 am., d 10:30 am., 5:50 pm., d 12:15 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:25 am., 4:10 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:30 am., 5:12 pm.

am., 5:12 pm. d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO V ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. Leuis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00

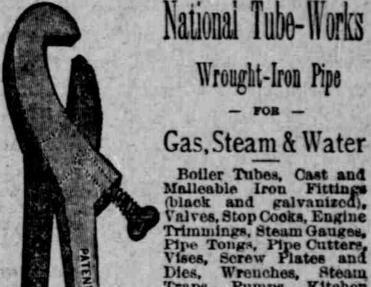
Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm.
Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20
pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 are.
Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DERING. Assistant General Passenger Agent-

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Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily. Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street and at



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er of the university. Father Sorin conceived the idea of the dome crowning this institution, and was present last evening at the ceremonies, witnessing its dedica-

Bluffton High-School. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLUFFTON, Ind., May 29.-The eighth annual commencement of the High-school occurred last night, at Sixbey's Opera-house. Every seat in the hall was taken, and a vast number were unable to gain admittance. The class consisted of six young men and three young ladies. Following are the graduates and their subjects: Lewis D. Eichorn, "Know for Thyself;" Fred R. Kinnert, "A Struggle for a Continent;" Miss Jennie Cornish, "Shall the New World Civilize the Old?" Will B. Gutelius, "Ballot Reform:" Miss Maggie Brickley, "The World's Fair;" W. H. Tribo-"The Negro; what Shall we Do with Him;" Miss Minnie Patry, "Union with Canada;" John L. Waring, "Where Is the West?" Elijah P. Hank, "Who shall be Mistress of the Seas?"

The class address, by Miss Lyde Conrick, principal, was delivered in her usual free and easy manner, and was filled with good advice for the class and very interesting to all. The diplomas were presented by Judge Dailey, in the absence of G. E. Gardiner, president of the School Board. The class reception was held at the home of John L. Waring, and the spacious parlors were vis-ions of flowers and other decorations. Electric lights had been placed on the lawn for the occasion, and added splendor to the scene. The festivities lasted until a late

New Castle High-School. NEW CASTLE, Ind., May 29.-The commencement exercises of the New Castle High-school occurred in the court-house here to-night. The class of '90 is the largest ever graduated from the school, and is composed of eleven young ladies and three young gentlemen.

Officers of Taylor University. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 29 .- At a meeting of the trustees of Taylor University the following officers were elected: President, Rev. A. E. Mahin: vice-president, Dr. C. B. Stemen; treasurer, Charles McCulloch; secretary, H. C. Schrader.

Mrs. Emmet Divorced from "Unzer Fritz." ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—Elizabeth Webber Emmet has been awarded a decree of absolute divorce from Joseph K. Emmet. Enimet made no opposition to the proceedings. At the beginning of the suit it was said that Emmet had agreed to offer no objection, and was to present his wife with the Albany villa and \$100,000. In view of the story that she intends to enter a convent, the unusually generous intentions of Emmet may not be carried into effect. Mrs. Emmet was received into the Roman Catholic Church recently. Mr. and Mrs. Emmet were married in St. Louis in 1864.

Committed Suicide at His Child's Grave. NEW YORK, May 29 .- The body of Frank Osterander, ex-district attorney of Merced county, was found by his child's grave in the cemetery yesterday. He had quarreled with his wife on Monday, and left her and went to a drug store where he purchased laudanum. He went to the cemetery yesterday, and after watering the flowers on his child's grave he lay down and committed suicide.

Democratic State Candidates Nominated. BURLINGTON, Vt., May 29 .- The Democratic State convention to-day made the following nominations for State officers: Governor, H. D. Brigham, of Bakersfield; Lieutenant-governor, George W. Smith, of White River Junction; Secretary of State, G. O. Kimball, of Vergennes; Treasurer, D. A. Pollard, of Proctorsville; Auditor, Elisha May, of St. Johnsbury.

Kilrain Was Treated Like a Prince. CINCINNATI, May 29 .- Jake Kilrain, the pugilist, passed through this city last night, en route for New York. He stopped two hours at the Grand Central Depot. Kilrain looks well and is fat. He says he was treatthe very reverend President Walsh on the | ed like a prince in Mississippi. He also exbeen produced in such State & Territory; and realization of what was once only a pressed the belief that Sullivan was the shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being dream of Father Sorin, the venerable found.